

**Maryland Historical Trust
Determination of Eligibility Form**

Property Name: Main Front Historic District - Aberdeen Proving Gr Inventory Number: HA-2185
Address: Aberdeen Proving Ground Historic District: Yes ☒ No
City: Aberdeen Zip Code: 21005 County: Harford
USGS Quadrangle(s): Spesutie
Property Owner: US ARMY Tax Account ID Number: _____
Tax Map Parcel Number(s): _____ Tax Map Number: _____
Project: Section 110 Agency: ARMY
Agency Prepared By: R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates
Preparer's Name: Brooke Best Date Prepared: 11/01/2003

Documentation Is Presented In: See draft NR nomination filed as MIHP# HA-2185 for detailed information.
Preparer's Eligibility Recommendation: ☒ Eligibility Recommended ☐ Eligibility Not Recommended
Criteria: ☒ A ☐ B ☒ C ☐ D Considerations: ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E ☐ F ☐ G

Complete if the property is a contributing or non-contributing resource to a NR district/property:

Name of the District/Property: _____
Inventory Number: _____ Eligible: ☐ Yes ☐ No Listed: ☐ Yes ☐ No
Site Visit by MHT Staff: ☐ Yes ☐ No Name: _____ Date: _____

Description of Property and Justification: (Please attach map and photo)

The Main Front Historic District at Aberdeen Proving Ground (APG) is significant on a national level for its role in the testing and development of munitions and weapons from 1918 to 1945 (Criterion A). In addition, the Main Front was the site of significant contributions to weapons research and development during World War II. From its establishment in 1917, APG was designated the Army's principal weapons testing and evaluation center. APG has continued in its role of premier ordnance research, testing, and development center within Army operation. The Main Front at APG was designed to fulfill the proving ground's primary mission: that of performing development and post product testing activities for a multitude of munitions and weapons systems, through World War II.

The Main Front Historic District embodies the characteristics of a unique group of functional building types. Their specialized design and use reflects their association with weapons testing, research, and development activities from 1918 to 1945 (Criterion C). These built resources are related directly to a specialized activity that represents the primary mission of APG. Designed as part of the Army's permanent construction campaign, these built resources illustrate the evolution of weapons testing operations at APG. Since the Main Front continues in its role as the primary research and testing center, the buildings have undergone minimal alterations to their original design. The district retains its overall character-defining components, and possesses sufficient integrity of design, materials, workmanship, association, and feeling to convey its historic significance.

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW

Eligibility Recommended: ☒ Eligibility Not Recommended: ☐
Criteria: ☒ A ☐ B ☒ C ☐ D Considerations: ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E ☐ F ☐ G

MHT Comments:

Jonathan Sages
Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services
[Signature]
Reviewer, National Register Program

8/10/07
Date
8/17/07
Date

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See draft NR nomination filed as MIHP# HA-2185 for detailed information including a list of contributing buildings.

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW

Eligibility Recommended:

Criteria: ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Eligibility Not Recommended:

Considerations: ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E ☐ F ☐ G

MHT Comments:

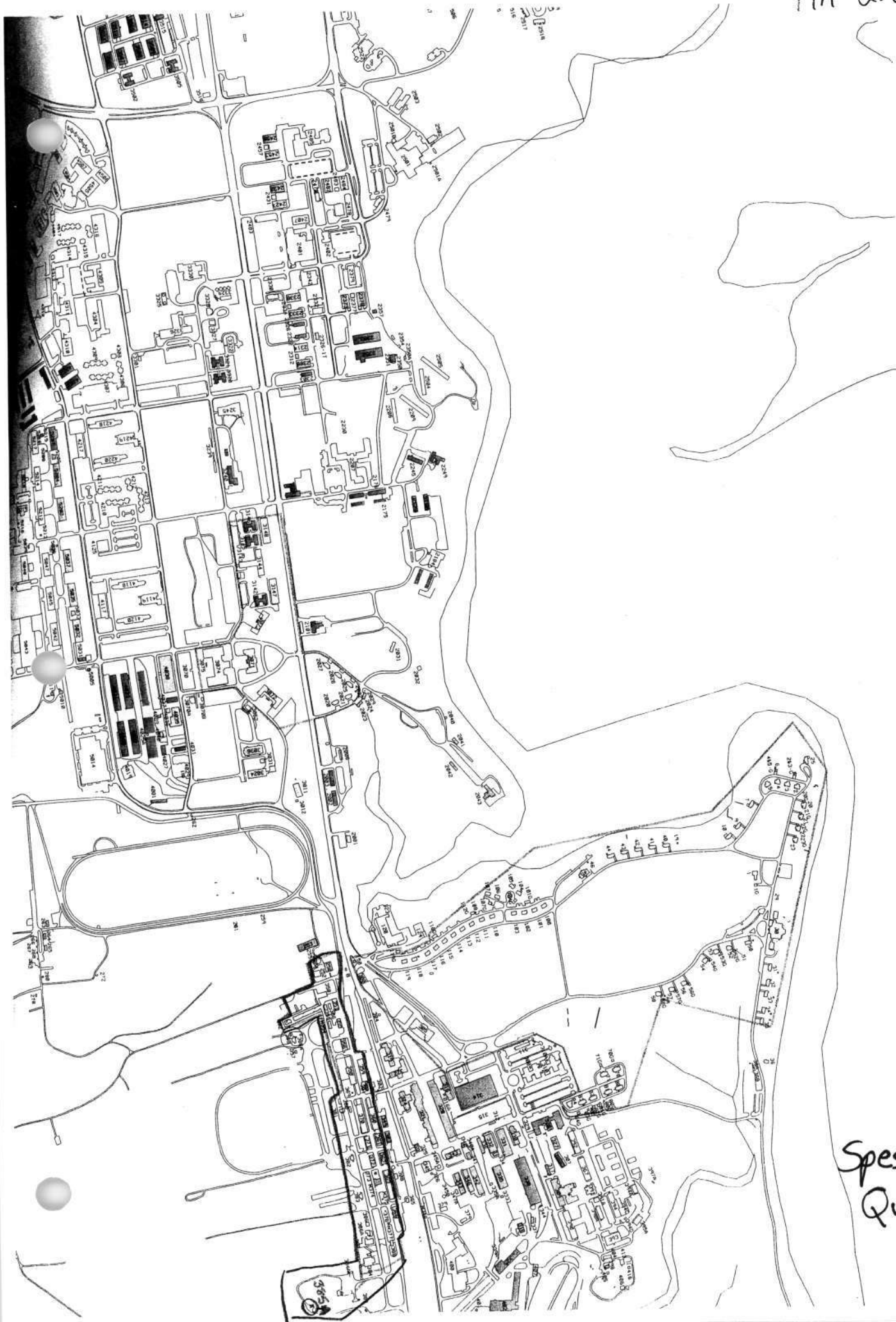
Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services

Date

Reviewer, National Register Program

Date

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NPS Form 10-900
(Rev. 10-90)

OMB No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name: Main Front Historic District,
Aberdeen Proving Ground

other names/site number: Not applicable

2. Location

street & number: Aberdeen Proving Ground not for publication NA
city or town: Aberdeen vicinity X
state: Maryland code: MD county: Harford code: 025
zip code: 21010-05

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

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In my opinion, the property _____ meets _____ does not meet the
National Register criteria. (_____ See continuation sheet for
additional comments.)

Signature of commenting or other official _____ Date _____

State or Federal agency and bureau _____

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4. National Park Service Certification

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I, hereby certify that this property is:

_____ entered in the National Register _____

_____ See continuation sheet. _____

_____ determined eligible for the
National Register _____

_____ See continuation sheet. _____

_____ determined not eligible for the
National Register _____

_____ removed from the National Register _____

_____ other (explain): _____

Signature of Keeper _____

Date
of Action _____

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5. Classification

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Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)

- _____ private
_____ public-local
_____ public-State
☒ public-Federal

Category of Property (Check only one box)

- _____ building(s)
☒ district
_____ site
_____ structure
_____ object

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Number of Resources within Property	
Contributing	Noncontributing
<u>28</u>	<u>5</u> buildings
	<u> </u> sites
<u>5</u>	<u>2</u> structures
	<u> </u> objects
<u>33</u>	<u>7</u> Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

Name of related multiple property listing (Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.) N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: Defense	Sub: Military facility
Education	Research facility

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: Defense	Sub: Military facility
Education	Research facility

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

Classical Revival
Other: Industrial

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

foundation:	Concrete
roof:	Asphalt shingles
walls:	Brick
other:	Reinforced Concrete
	Copper Sheet

Narrative Description (Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

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8. Statement of Significance

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Applicable National Register Criteria (Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing)

- ☒ A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- ☐ B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- ☒ C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- ☐ D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations (Mark "X" in all the boxes that apply.)

- ☐ A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- ☐ B removed from its original location.
- ☐ C a birthplace or a grave.
- ☐ D a cemetery.
- ☐ E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- ☐ F a commemorative property.
- ☐ G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)

Military
Architecture

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Period of Significance: 1918-1945

Significant Dates: N/A

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked above): N/A

Cultural Affiliation: N/A

Architect/Builder: Quartermaster Department; Engineering
Department, APG

Narrative Statement of Significance (Explain the significance of
the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

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9. Major Bibliographical References

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(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this
form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS)

___ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has
___ been requested.

___ previously listed in the National Register

___ previously determined eligible by the National Register

___ designated a National Historic Landmark

___ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____

X recorded by Historic American Engineering Record #MD-47

Primary Location of Additional Data

___ State Historic Preservation Office

___ Other State agency

___ Federal agency

___ Local government

___ University

X Other

Name of repository: Library of Congress

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10. Geographical Data

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Acreage of Property: 21.27 Acres

UTM References (Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

1	18	403440	4369960	3	18	404320	4369240
		Zone Easting	Northing			Zone Easting	Northing
2	18	404460	4369500	4	18	403300	4369720

— See continuation sheet.

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

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11. Form Prepared By

=====

name/title: Brooke V. Best, Architectural Historian

organization: R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc.

date: November 1993

street & number: 337 East Third Street

telephone: 301-694-0428

city or town: Frederick state: Maryland zip code: 21701

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Additional Documentation

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Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

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Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional items (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

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Property Owner

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(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)
name _____

street & number _____ telephone _____

city or town _____ state _____ zip

code _____

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Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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Overall Setting

The Main Front Historic District is located at the Aberdeen Area of Aberdeen Proving Ground (APG). APG was established in 1918 as the Army's principal ordnance center for proof-firing of weapons and ammunition. The central portion of the Aberdeen Area is comprised of three distinct functional areas: the Main Front weapons testing area, the Plumb Point residential area, and the administrative core. The overall plan and design clearly distinguishes the different functional areas. Landscape buffers were incorporated into the planning scheme to further define these areas.

The Main Front district is situated south of the operations and administrative core and southeast of the Plumb Point residential area. The development of the Main Front is distinguished by its axial plan that creates a physical barrier between the operations, administrative, and residential areas to the north and open testing ranges to the south. The Main Front is separated further from the other areas by a security fence and main roadway, which define the northern perimeter of the district.

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The Main Front is clearly defined by its linear arrangement of built resources and roadways. This pattern was established during its initial period of construction in 1918. Subsequent building campaigns during the 1930s and 1940s retained this east-west orientation, and reinforced the linear plan of the Main Front. Two rows of low, one-story brick warehouses are aligned along an east-west axis. These buildings provided necessary support facilities for the weapons testing activities, including munitions storage, preparation, and research laboratories. The buildings front onto three roads: Recoil Avenue, Lanyard Road, and Main Front Road.

The buildings comprising the Main Front are functional in character and provided storage and preparation facilities for the weapons testing activities. Ordnance facilities, above-ground munitions storehouses, general storehouses, and research laboratories serve as dominant building types within the planned landscape. The development pattern was influenced by the siting of the testing range, which was used for all varieties of weapons testing. The firing range consisted of an extensive expanse of open land that extended downrange to the Chesapeake Bay. Miscellaneous concrete testing facilities and firing barricades are

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interspersed along the southern edge of the Main Front, fronting onto the firing range. This area forms the core of the weapons testing activities undertaken at the Main Front, and is representative of the primary mission of APG.

Railroad spurs located throughout the installation linked the Main Front testing range and support facilities. Heavy weapons, munitions, and other supplies were transported by this internal transportation network and off-loaded by crane. Guns were mounted temporarily on the firing barricades or at the test facilities. Supplies were stored in the brick warehouses and ordnance storage magazines directly north of the firing range.

Buildings within the district survive primarily from the installation's permanent construction program undertaken during the 1930s and 1940s. The majority of World War I structures were replaced during the 1930s building campaign; the initial development established the linear plan that was maintained during these later building campaigns. The Main Front is comprised of an intact complex of weapons-related buildings that retain their overall integrity from their period of significance.

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World War I and Establishment, 1917-1918

One contributing resource was identified as associated with the initial development of the Main Front. The water well (Building 252) was constructed in 1918 as part of the early water treatment plant. The structure is situated adjacent to Building 250, which was built in the 1930s. The water well consists of a concrete base partially bermed into the hillside. The utilitarian structure features an asphalt shingle, hipped roof that is capped by a wood cupola.

Inter-war Period, 1919-1940

The majority of extant buildings within the Main Front were constructed during the inter-war permanent construction campaign. Eighteen buildings survive from this period. Many of these replaced wood-frame temporary facilities constructed during World War I. A variety of weapons testing-related buildings were constructed at this time and include laboratories, firing shelters, a watchtower, test facilities, and ordnance storage facilities. Most of these buildings were not built according to standardized plans because of their specialized functions.

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A watchtower (Building 373) was added to the firing range in 1934 and serves as a focal point among the lower, one-story brick buildings. The multi-story steel frame tower is reinforced with diagonal cross braces that extend the entire height of the tower. A small shed-roof watchtower is located at the upper platform and faces south, overlooks the firing range.

A number of test facilities (Buildings 381, 382, 383, and 386) were constructed along the southern perimeter of the Main Front, facing the firing range. This isolated collection of test buildings is directly associated with the primary mission of weapons testing. Distinguished from the surrounding brick warehouses, by their utilitarian design, these specialized-use structures were constructed of reinforced concrete for safety reasons. Building 381 was built in 1927 as a range facility. Buildings 382 and 383 were used as firing barricades when they were constructed in 1932. All three of these buildings are rectangular structures with earth floors and concrete walls and roofs. Building 386, constructed in 1940 as a Cold Room, was designed by the Engineering Division of APG. This test facility served to assess the mechanical functions of weapons under adverse

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temperature conditions. A metal blast shield and firing port are located on the south elevation to protect the structure from testing activities. Weapons being tested were fired from this building onto the open testing range to evaluate their performance under extreme temperature conditions.

During the 1930s, the Quartermaster Corps designed a group of storage magazines and ordnance facilities for APG. Three storage magazines (Buildings 375, 376, and 377), constructed in 1934, are located at the eastern end of the Main Front along Main Front Road. Building 375 was designed for black powder storage; Building 376 served as a fuze magazine; and, Building 377 was a pyrotechnics ready magazine. These storage facilities were square in plan, with a single armored door serving as the only opening. The shed roofs were sheathed in 16-ounce copper sheet and lightning rods were located on the roof ridges.

Additional munitions facilities were constructed in 1935 and consisted of one-story utilitarian brick warehouses (Buildings 350, 360, 361, 362, 363, 371, and 372). These warehouses represent intact examples of weapons-related storage facilities constructed to support testing activities. These buildings are distinguished

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from one another by variations in wing additions and configurations. Common architectural elements are repeated throughout and include: gable roofs with circular louvers in the gable end, concrete sills, and horizontal concrete bands and cornice returns. Building 350, located adjacent to Building 352 at the eastern end of the district, is distinguished by its corbelled brick eaves and cornice return. Minimal exterior modifications have been made to Buildings 371 and 372, and include infilled window openings.

The Water Treatment Plant (Building 250) was constructed in 1934 to upgrade an earlier water treatment plant. Building 250 serves as a focal point in this industrial complex and defines the westernmost terminus of the district boundary. The primary (east) elevation faces the east. Four large, metal water tanks are situated south of the building, along with several smaller outbuildings. The two-story brick building is characterized by its classical detailing, including a Palladian window, brick pilasters, and pedimented cornice at its gable end. Minimal alterations have been made to the building exterior and Building 250 retains its overall integrity of design, materials, workmanship, association,

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and feeling. The western edge of the district is clearly defined by this public works complex, which provides an important support function within the overall operations of the Main Front.

World War II Expansion, 1941-1945

Seventeen buildings are associated with the extensive mobilization effort undertaken at the Main Front during World War II. The majority of structures built during the 1940s were part of APG's permanent construction program. These World War II-era buildings are similar to their 1930s counterparts in construction method, materials, and architectural design. The major feature of these buildings is their stripped ornamentation, as exemplified by the horizontal concrete band at the cornice level. A number of these structures were designed to accommodate specialized functions.

Building 355 was designed in 1944 as an X-Ray Laboratory. Designed by Palmer and Lambdin, Architects, the brick building consists of a tall, one-story block with a lower wing extending from one gable end. Three long, rectangular windows are located across the primary facade and a semi-circular vent is centered on

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the gable end. A horizontal concrete band defines the cornice level.

Buildings 356 (Weapons Assembly Plant) and 366 (Signal Photo Laboratory) were designed by the Quartermaster Corps in 1942-43. These standardized plans are similar to the Quartermaster plans used during the inter-war construction campaign. Defining features include wood sash windows and unadorned horizontal concrete bands at the cornice level. Concrete block, plywood, and brick have been used to infill miscellaneous openings on both structures; however, the integrity of the overall design and materials have been retained.

Building 352 was built in 1941 adjacent to an earlier building, Building 350. Long, concrete corridors extend from the rear (south) side of both buildings, which were constructed as closed firing ranges. A brick hyphen connects the buildings at the end of the ranges, forming a U-shaped configuration. The ridge of the structure's gable roof is oriented along an east-west axis, following the same orientation as the 1930s development.

Additional test facilities (Buildings 380, 385, 385-A, 386-A and 387) were constructed at the southeastern perimeter of the

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district. These utilitarian structures are isolated from the warehouse facilities and were constructed adjacent to several 1930s test facilities. The minimal ornamentation of these reinforced concrete structures distinguishes them from the brick warehouses to the west. Building 380, the Chronograph Building, was constructed in 1942 and is a one-story structure constructed of brick on three sides and sheathed with wood board-and-batten siding on the uprange (north) side. The south elevation faces the firing range.

Building 386-A was constructed in 1945, adjacent to Building 386. Designed by Eggly Engineers and the Army Corps of Engineers, the building functioned as a Hot Room to test the performance of weapons under extreme temperature conditions. The flat-roofed, concrete structure includes a concrete tower at roof level. Concrete overhangs define the roof eaves and primary (north) facade. Building 386-A has a low wing projecting from the north side and a firing port on the rear (south) side of the building.

Building 387 was constructed in 1942 as a Double Cold Room. The irregularly-shaped concrete structure has a number of offsets and wing extensions. A concrete watchtower is located at the roof level, facing towards the firing range. Full-height reinforced

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metal doors are located on the rear (south) side of the building and serve as gun ports.

Munitions storage and artillery repair buildings were incorporated into the existing plan (Buildings 353, 354, and 388) of the Main Front. These buildings are similar in overall design features characteristics to the brick warehouses constructed during the 1930s (Buildings 350, 360, 361, 362, 363, 371, and 372). Both buildings are characterized by a simplified concrete band at the eaves, and a defined cornice return at the gable ends. A circular gable vent defines the gable end. Lightning rods are located along the gable roof ridge and eaves. Industrial metal sash windows are intact features of these buildings.

Buildings 358 and 359 were added to the Main Front in 1941 to provide additional storage and repair facilities. These buildings are situated in the center of the district. Building 358 was constructed in 1941 as a Mobile Artillery Storehouse. This long, one-story building consists of two brick sections and is spanned by eight recessed bays across the length of the building. Double wood-paneled doors originally were located across the length of the building. These doors have been removed and the openings have been

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infilled with concrete block that is slightly recessed from the wall surface.

Building 359, situated directly north of Building 358, was constructed in 1941 as an Artillery Repair Building. The two-story brick building is the first in a row of warehouses that define the northern edge of the Main Front complex. Windows consist of long, rectangular metal sashes with metal panel midsections. The building was altered in 1970-71, a few years after it was converted to the Land Warfare Lab. Modifications include bricked-in door openings and new double metal-and-glass doors at the entrance.

Building 306 was constructed in 1943 as a restroom facility. Unlike most of the load-bearing brick buildings that were erected at the Main Front, this building is a one story, rectangular concrete block structure. The use of concrete block as a building material is unusual for World War II buildings constructed at APG, however this building was designed as a utilitarian support structure. Minimal alterations have been made to Building 306 and the building retains its overall integrity.

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Non-Contributing Resources

Few buildings within the district boundaries were identified as non-contributing resources (Buildings 251, 301, 351, 369, M-374, 384, and 384-A). Buildings 251 and 369 were constructed during later periods and are not associated with the historic context or period of significance. Buildings 301, 351, and M-374 do not retain the overall architectural integrity necessary to convey their period of significance and, therefore, are non-contributing elements.

Building 351, constructed in 1917, survives as the only World War I temporary building in the Main Front Historic District. Alterations to the wood-frame structure include the installation of wood shingle siding and an asphalt shingle roof. The original appearance of Building M-374, designed in 1934 as a Constant Temperature Magazine, has been modified through subsequent additions and the incorporation of modern building materials; therefore, the building does not retain sufficient integrity. Building 301, constructed as a wood-frame World War II temporary building has been resheathed in corrugated metal. Building 384, constructed in 1946 as a Stratosphere Chamber, does not meet the

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fifty-year age criteria for eligibility. The test facility should be reassessed when it reaches the fifty-year age requirement since it is associated with the primary theme of weapons testing.

District Boundaries

The following is a list of buildings located within the designated boundaries of the Main Front Historic District. The list includes the building number, original use, construction date, and contributing or non-contributing status.

Facility

<u>Number</u>	<u>Historic Resource Name</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Contrib/N-C</u>
250	Water Treatment Plant	1934	Contributing
251	Reservoir	1948	N-C
252	Water Well/Reservoir	1918	Contributing
301	Change House	1942	N-C
306	Small Arms Wash Room	1943	Contributing
350	Small Arms & Closed Range	1935	Contributing
351	FE Storehouse	1919	N-C
352	Closed Range 2	1941	Contributing
353	Small Arms Chronograph	1941	Contributing
354	Small Arms Storage	1941	Contributing
355	X-Ray Laboratory	1944	Contributing
356	Weapons Assembly Plant	1943	Contributing
358	Mobile Artillery Storage	1941	Contributing
359	Artillery Repair Bldg	1941	Contributing
360	Ordnance Storehouse	1935	Contributing
361	Ammunition Renovation Shop	1935	Contributing
362	Ordnance Storage	1935	Contributing
363/364	Ordnance Facility	1935	Contributing
366	Signal Photo Lab	1942	Contributing

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369	Substation	1963	N-C
370	Mobile Artillery Storehouse	1934	Contributing
371	Weapons Test Facility	1935	Contributing
372	Assembly Plant	1935	Contributing
373	Watchtower	1934	Contributing
M-374	Constant Temp. Magazine	1934	N-C
M-375	Black Powder Storage	1934	Contributing
M-376	Fuze Magazine	1934	Contributing
M-377	Pyrotechnics Magazine	1934	Contributing
380	Chronograph Building	1942	Contributing
381	Range Facility	1927	Contributing
382	Firing Barricade	1932	Contributing
383	Firing Barricade	1932	Contributing
384	Stratisphere Chamber	1946	N-C
384A	Firing Barricade	1964	N-C
385	Firing Barricade	1941	Contributing
385-A	Depression Firing Mound	1943	Contributing
386	Cold Room	1940	Contributing
386A	Hot Room	1945	Contributing
387	Double Cold Room	1942	Contributing
388	Assembly Plant	1941	Contributing

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The Main Front Historic District at Aberdeen Proving Ground (APG) is significant on a national level for its role in the testing and development of munitions and weapons from 1918 to 1945 (Criterion A). In addition, the Main Front was the site of significant contributions to weapons research and development during World War II. From its establishment in 1917, APG was designated the Army's principal weapons testing and evaluation center. APG has continued in its role of premier ordnance research, testing, and development center within Army operations. The Main Front at APG was designed to fulfill the proving ground's primary mission: that of performing development and post product testing activities for a multitude of munitions and weapons systems, through World War II.

The Main Front Historic District embodies the characteristics of a unique group of functional building types. Their specialized design and use reflects their association with weapons testing, research, and development activities from 1918 to 1945 (Criterion C). These built resources are related directly to a specialized activity that represents the primary mission of APG. Designed as part of the Army's permanent construction campaign, these built

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resources illustrate the evolution of weapons testing operations at APG. Since the Main Front continues in its role as the primary research and testing center, the buildings have undergone minimal alterations to their original design. The district retains its overall character-defining components, and possesses sufficient integrity of design, materials, workmanship, association, and feeling to convey its historic significance.

The Main Front district primarily contains buildings from the inter-war and World War II periods of development. Permanent buildings constructed during the 1930s and 1940s employed both Quartermaster Corps-standardized plans and designs developed for specialized-use structures. The testing range is located south of the Main Front and is comprised of a large expanse of open terrain that terminates at the Chesapeake Bay. This area served as the installation's primary testing range and was the open range for testing all types of weapons and ammunition. The overall layout of APG's Main Front is defined by the row of test facilities and firing barricades along the edge of the range to support testing of mobile artillery. Weapons and ammunition were transported by rail and off-loaded by crane to the various testing facilities.

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The overall layout and evolution of the Main Front is associated with three major periods of development: (1) World War I, 1917-1918; (2) inter-war permanent construction campaign, 1919-1940; and, (3) World War II expansion, 1941-1945. Initial construction during World War I resulted in the axial and systematic arrangement of facilities along two roads. During the 1930s and 1940s, the original temporary World War I facilities were improved through the construction of permanent ordnance storage, laboratories, and test facilities. Buildings constructed during the inter-war period were characterized by brick bearing walls, brickwork ornamentation, and cornices articulated with plain concrete bands and simplified cornice returns. The fast-paced expansion of the Main Front during World War II required additional research and testing facilities to support the mobilization effort. These buildings were similar in design to the inter-war permanent brick warehouses, however, they employed a more stripped-down architectural vocabulary.

World War I and the Establishment of APG. The Army established Aberdeen Proving Ground in 1917 to meet the expanding needs of its weapons testing program. APG replaced New Jersey's

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Sandy Hook, Proving Ground as the Army's primary testing facility. APG was chosen because of its extensive acreage on the peninsulas of Bush Neck and Gunpowder Neck and access to nearby railroad connections. The large expanse of open land, combined with accessible transportation networks, fulfilled the requirements for a larger-scale ordnance testing facility.

Work at the new facility included both acceptance testing, which tested manufacturers' products before use by Army personnel; and experimental testing of new designs before quantity production was initiated. The Proof Department was established in 1918 to carry out acceptance testing activities on all ammunition and material being manufactured for service. Ordnance fire was directed towards open impact areas located on Bush Neck and Gunpowder Neck. The intensity of activity at APG was illustrated by the 416,294 rounds that were tested during the World War I years. Prior to the war, Sandy Hook Proving Ground fired an average of 7,000 rounds per year.

One of the most significant developments made during the early years was the invention of the chronograph, a velocity measuring instrument designed to calculate projectile speeds. Significant

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developments were made at APG during 1918 and 1919 for the purpose of eliminating errors in calculating the velocity of small-caliber guns fired on the testing range.

The early phase of construction at APG was initiated in October 1917 and was supervised by the Ordnance Department. The east-west axial layout of the Main Front was established at this time. This arrangement forms a buffer between the open firing range to the immediate south and the operations and administrative core located to the north. The majority of the World War I facilities were built as temporary structures and comprised test facilities and warehouses to support proof-firing operations.

In 1918, a railroad spur from Aberdeen to the proving ground was completed, allowing for the transfer of supplies and munitions. By the 1920s, the Construction Division laid numerous railroad spur tracks that extended to the Main Front, water range, and trench warfare areas.

The Main Front functioned as the central testing range. Several other firing ranges were in existence by 1918 and included a water battery, railroad mount battery, plate range, bomb dropping range, mobile artillery battery, heavy artillery battery, trench

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warfare range, anti-aircraft range, and two detonating ranges. The Main Front firing range was the most extensive of the testing ranges. It was used for the testing of weapons during the development and refinement phases of their production. All types of weapons and munitions were tested and improved during development.

Inter-war Construction Campaign. After World War I, financial support for the development of new ordnance was minimal and, consequently, activity at the Main Front slowed. The complete transfer of testing responsibility from Sandy Hook was accomplished during this time. Important research and development work continued during this slow period of growth. Researchers at APG were involved in calculating ballistics and firing tables in support of activities undertaken at the firing range. One of the most notable developments was the creation of the 105mm howitzer. Other work included the development of powder, projectiles, bombs, and railway and seacoast artillery.

During the 1930s, the Main Front underwent a significant PWA construction campaign during which it evolved into the Army's primary permanent facility for ordnance testing. In 1920, a fire

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destroyed several World War I temporary buildings, and in 1924 a storm destroyed and/or damaged a number of observation towers and velocity screen towers. Plans were made to replace the World War I temporary buildings with more permanent construction.

Construction activity included permanent construction shops, warehouses, ordnance magazines, proof-testing facilities, tank firing range, and other support buildings. The new construction projects were the result of the availability of Public Works Administration (PWA) funds for nation-wide Army construction projects. Many installations established during World War I, including APG, were expanded with permanent facilities at this time.

The Army's Quartermaster Corps developed standardized plans for the majority of the inter-war construction campaign. Exceptions to standardization were made for specialized facilities, including a number of research and testing facilities constructed at the Main Front. The permanent construction campaign carried out during the 1930s followed the 1918 plan of the Main Front. World War I temporary buildings were replaced with two rows of brick warehouses and retained the linear east-west axis.

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World War II Expansion. In the spring of 1940, the Axis powers won a string of stunning victories that culminated in the surrender of France and the virtual isolation of Great Britain. In response, President Franklin D. Roosevelt expanded the Army under the Protective Mobilization Plan. The plan included a peacetime Selective Service Act and the mobilization of selected National Guard Units. The mobilization effort brought with it increased construction and testing activity at APG that continued until the Allied victory in 1945.

With the advent of World War II, activities at the Main Front shifted from proof-testing ordnance and weapons testing to research and development. It was during this period that APG became the Army's premiere weapons research and development center. Research performed at APG during World War II was impressive, considering that 75 per cent of the Army ordinance equipment either was replaced or improved radically. Of 1,860 major ordnance items, only 350 were designed prior to 1940. When APG was established as the Ordnance Research Center in November 1943, significant research and experimental testing was conducted on ammunition, armor, aviation armament, ballistic research, rockets, and automotive

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engines. In addition, testing activities at APG resulted in the development of new armor plating methods and artillery weapons. These developments in weapons technology were critical to the successful outcome of the war.

During the 1930s, rocket research and development was initiated and then slowed. Research in this area was revived in April 1942 with the testing of the pilot model of the 2.36 inch bazooka. In October of the same year, the weapon was refined further and troops assigned to North Africa were equipped with bazookas. Other research and testing activities resulted in many significant contributions to material during World War II, such as standardization of rocket components and proof-testing of weapons systems.

Between 1939 and 1942, APG's testing demands exceeded the capacity of the facility. In response, the existing infrastructure of the Main Front was expanded to accommodate increased wartime production efforts and testing activities. By 1943, the inner railroad system expanded to include fourteen locomotives, thirty-four flat cars, seventeen coaches, and thirteen cranes. The cranes were used to off-load heavy weapons and machinery that were tested

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at the Main Front. The permanent construction campaign undertaken at the Main Front included laboratories, test facilities, repair shops, ordnance storage, and additional support structures. Construction of warehouses continued east of the 1930s complex, located primarily in the western edge of the district, following the linear arrangement. Additional test facilities were constructed adjacent to the 1930s facilities or replaced 1918 structures. These test facilities were situated in the easternmost section of the district, fronting the firing range. At the end of 1941, Congress transferred construction responsibilities to the Army Corps of Engineers. Prior to this, the Quartermaster Corps performed these construction activities. However, the World War II permanent buildings employed similar architectural massing and design features to the 1930s construction.

Conclusion

The built resources at the Main Front are associated with the testing range's evolution from its establishment in 1918 throughout World War II. Although very few resources are extant from its initial development, the linear planning scheme has been retained

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by the successive building campaigns undertaken in the 1930s and 1940s. The Main Front, established in 1918 as the principal weapons testing and development facility for the Army, is significant for its association with weapons testing, research, and development from its initial establishment through World War II. The Main Front continues to function as the center of firing operations and testing facilities at APG.

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Main Front Historic District,
Aberdeen Proving Ground, Harford
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Boundary Description

Main Front: Beginning at a point on the northwest corner of Building 250, the boundary proceeds east along the south side of Recoil Avenue. The boundary continues to the end of Recoil Avenue; this defines the northern edge of the district. The boundary then proceeds southeast along a diagonal course, following along the east side of Buildings M-377 and 388. This defines the easternmost edge of the district. The boundary then proceeds west, directly south of Main Front Road and following the edge of the firing range. The boundary encompasses Buildings 381, 382, 383, 386, 386-A, 387, and 388 along the southern or rear sides of the buildings. This forms the southern perimeter of the boundary. The boundary continues to the west side of Building 381, and then extends northward until it reaches Main Front Road. The southern boundary continues westward, following along the south side of Main Front Road until it reaches Building 352. The boundary proceeds south to include the rear extensions of Buildings 350 and 352. This point marks the southwestern corner of the district. The boundary proceeds northwest until it reaches the south side of Building 252, and then continues west and north to encompass the four water

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storage tanks and extend past the west side of Building 250 to the starting point.

Boundary Justification

The boundary of the Main Front Historic District defines the area that historically has been the principle firing range at APG, and includes buildings associated with weapons testing, research, and development. The area was established in 1918-1920, with the majority of construction activity located near the western end of the district and interspersed along the firing line to the south. Surviving structures from the initial period of construction are limited, since they were replaced by later improvements during the 1930s and 1940s. Permanent construction that occurred during the inter-war period and World War II retained the original east-west linear plan established during World War I.

Two major development phases followed the initial establishment: (1) inter-war period, 1921-1940 and (2) World War II, 1941-1945. The inter-war construction campaign extended the development eastward in a linear arrangement, with brick warehouses aligned in two rows along a east-west axis. The westernmost

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boundary was established at this time with the construction of a two-story, brick water treatment building (Building 250). The permanent construction build-up during World War II extended the boundaries further to the east, resulting in the defined eastern edge of the district. The firing range defines the southern perimeter of the district boundaries, while Recoil Avenue forms the northern edge of the district.

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The following information is the same for all photographs:

1. Main Front Historic District, Aberdeen Proving Ground
2. Harford County, Maryland
3. Reed Macmillan
5. ~~R. Christopher Goodwin & Assoc.~~ STEAP-SH-ER
~~337 E. Third Street, Frederick, Maryland 21701~~ Victorian House, Building 5650
Aberdeen Proving Ground, MD 21005

PHOTOS# - ON FILE AT ABERDEEN PROVING GROUND, HARFORD COUNTY, MARYLAND

1. 1. Historic view of Main Front, ca. 1930s
4. 10/1993
6. View southeast
2. 1. Overall view of Main Front, with Building 364 in foreground and tower in background
4. 10/1993
6. View west
3. 1. Building 250
4. 10/1993
6. View northwest
4. 1. Building 361
4. 11/1992
6. View southwest
5. 1. Building 370
4. 11/1992
6. View southwest
6. 1. Building 371
4. 11/1992
6. View southwest
7. 1. Building M-376
4. 11/1992
6. View southwest

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PHOTOS# - ON FILE AT ABERDEEN PROVING GROUND, HARFORD COUNTY, MARYLAND

8 1. Building 352
4. 11/1992
6. View southeast

9 1. Building 355
4. 11/1992
6. View southwest

10 1. Building 356
4. 11/1992
6. View northeast

11 1. Building 358
4. 11/1992
6. View southwest

12 1. Building 388
4. 11/1992
6. View southwest

13 1. Building 380
4. 11/1992
6. View northwest

14 1. Building 386
4. 11/1992
6. View southwest

15 1. Building 387
4. 11/1992
6. View southwest

CAPSULE SUMMARY

Building 385A (Depression Firing Mound and Firing Butt)

MIHP No. HA-2185

Aberdeen Proving Ground, Harford County, MD

1943

Public Access

Building 385A (also referred to as a Depression Firing Mound/Firing Butt) is located in the Aberdeen Area of Aberdeen Proving Ground (APG), Maryland within the Main Front Historic District (MFHD), Maryland Inventory of Historic Places (MIHP) number: HA-2185. Building 385A is located on the southeastern edge of the Main Front south of the intersection of Mulberry Point Road and Lanyard Road, on a dead-end loop facing the firing range.

Building 385A was one of seventeen structures associated with the Main Front's major building campaign during World War II to expand research and testing facilities to support the mobilization effort, and specifically to test and improve weapons and munitions being manufactured for service. The depression firing mound was constructed in December 1943 and utilized until 1972.

Building 385A is a depression firing mound and firing butt composed of two elements: a rectangular concrete structure and a grassy mound. The interior is piled high with sand to catch stray ammunition. The grassy mound is situated at a higher elevation of the concrete structure's open end. On the opposing side of the mound, there is a concrete pad leading up from the parking pad on Lanyard Rd. This concrete pad allowed artillery to be driven and pulled to the top of the mound for firing into the concrete structure. This depression firing mound was used with a small vehicle or a tank -- these were pulled up or driven up the concrete-clad mound, and small weapons mounted on these vehicles were fired into the sand through the open concrete butt. These tests were done to ascertain the "creep" of the weapon. That is, the lands and grooves part of the barrel construction could change and alter after numerous rounds were fired from the weapon affecting the accuracy of the weapon. The tests also were used for checking the durability and length of life of the gun barrel. Most of the testing conducted at Bldg. 385A represented primitive testing in comparison to today's standards.

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. HA-2185

1. Name of Property (indicate preferred name)

historic Building 385A (preferred) [contributing element of the Main Front Historic District]
other Depression Firing Mound and Firing Butt

2. Location

street and number south of intersection of Mulberry Point and Lanyard Roads ☒ not for publication
city, town Aberdeen Proving Ground, Aberdeen Area ☒ vicinity
county Harford

3. Owner of Property (give names and mailing addresses of all owners)

name U.S. Army Garrison Aberdeen Proving Ground
street and number 4304 Susquehanna Avenue telephone 410-436-4569
city, town Aberdeen Proving Ground state MD zip code 21005

4. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Harford County Courthouse, Land Records liber folio
city, town Bel Air tax map tax parcel tax ID number

5. Primary Location of Additional Data

- ☒ Contributing Resource in National Register District
☐ Contributing Resource in Local Historic District
☒ Determined Eligible for the National Register/Maryland Register
☐ Determined Ineligible for the National Register/Maryland Register
☒ Recorded by HABS/HAER
☐ Historic Structure Report or Research Report at MHT
☐ Other: _____

6. Classification

Category	Ownership	Current Function	Resource Count
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> public	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	Contributing
<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape	Noncontributing
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce/trade	_____ buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> site		<input type="checkbox"/> defense	_____ sites
<input type="checkbox"/> object		<input type="checkbox"/> domestic	<input type="checkbox"/> structures
		<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> objects
		<input type="checkbox"/> funerary	<input type="checkbox"/> Total
		<input type="checkbox"/> government	
		<input type="checkbox"/> health care	
		<input type="checkbox"/> industry	
		<input type="checkbox"/> recreation/culture	
		<input type="checkbox"/> religion	
		<input type="checkbox"/> social	
		<input type="checkbox"/> transportation	
		<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	
		<input type="checkbox"/> unknown	
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> vacant/not in use	
		<input type="checkbox"/> other: _____	
			Number of Contributing Resources previously listed in the Inventory
			29

7. Description

Inventory No. HA-2185

Condition

<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> deteriorated
<input type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> altered

Prepare both a one paragraph summary and a comprehensive description of the resource and its various elements as it exists today.

Building 385A (also referred to as a Depression Firing Mound and Firing Butt) is located in the Aberdeen Area of Aberdeen Proving Ground (APG), Maryland within the Main Front Historic District (MFHD) which is eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). The Depression Firing Mound and Firing Butt is included as a contributing element of the MFHD which has already been assigned a Maryland Inventory of Historic Places (MIHP) number: HA-2185. The MFHD is situated south of the operations and administrative core, and southeast of the Plumb Point Historic District residential area. The detailed boundary description for the Main Front Historic District can be found in the NRHP registration form (R.C. Goodwin & Assoc., April 1995). Building 385A is located on the southeastern edge of the Main Front approximately at approximately 300 ft. south of the intersection of Mulberry Point Road and Lanyard Road. It is on a dead-end loop facing the firing range. The orientation of the building is northeast-southwest. The predominant surrounding land use consists of open firing range and other test facilities.

Building 385A is a depression firing mound and firing butt composed of two elements: a rectangular concrete structure and a grassy mound. The concrete structure is 17' high and 57'9" in length with a square footage of 944. It is open on one end, and has a firing butt on the other end, with a long, narrow rectangular opening at the top of the wall. The interior is piled high with sand to catch stray ammunition. The grassy mound is situated at a higher elevation, approximately 20 feet north of the concrete structure's open end. On the opposing side of the mound, there is a 55' x 55' concrete pad leading up from the parking pad on Lanyard Rd. This concrete pad allowed artillery to be driven and pulled to the top of the mound for firing into the concrete structure. Once the small vehicles or tanks were situated on the depression firing mound, the small weapons mounted on these vehicles were fired into the sand through the open concrete butt. These tests were done to ascertain the "creep" of the weapon. That is, the lands and grooves parts of the barrel construction could change and alter after numerous rounds were fired from the weapon, affecting its accuracy. These tests also were used for checking the durability and length of life of the gun barrel. Most of the testing conducted at Building 385A represented testing activities considered primitive relative to today's standards.

The concrete structure currently has a gaping hole in the roof, and the concrete walls and roof are crumbling. The asphalt pad on outside of the structure is currently being used for storage of various equipment including metal grating, wood shipping crates, ductwork, rubber hosing, and structural steel. The grassy mound and concrete pad are still intact. Building 385A has not been used in over 30 years.

8. Significance

Inventory No. HA-2185

Period	Areas of Significance	Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> health/medicine	<input type="checkbox"/> performing arts	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> invention	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-1999	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment/ recreation	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion	
<input type="checkbox"/> 2000-	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> ethnic heritage	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science	
	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/ settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> social history	
	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning		<input type="checkbox"/> maritime history	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation	
	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> other: _____	

Specific dates	1918-1945	Architect/Builder	Palmer & Lambdin/Army COE /
Construction dates	1943		C.J. Langenfelter & Sons

Evaluation for:

☒ National Register ☒ Maryland Register ☐ not evaluated

Prepare a one-paragraph summary statement of significance addressing applicable criteria, followed by a narrative discussion of the history of the resource and its context. (For compliance projects, complete evaluation on a DOE Form – see manual.)

The NRHP registration form (draft version, Best, 1995) for the Main Front Historic District (MFHD) was never officially submitted to the SHPO and the National Park Service (NPS) for review and recordation since it did not meet the criteria for doing so as per U.S. Army Regulation. Nevertheless, Building 385A itself has been evaluated against the National Register Criteria for individual historic significance as a contributing element of the MFHD. Standing alone, Building 385A is not associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history (Criterion A); is not associated with the lives of persons significant in our past (Criterion B); and, does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction (Criterion C). It is possible that the results of the firing that occurred at Bldg. 385A may have yielded information important in our military history (Criterion D), yet it is not especially unique since another depression firing mound is located at APG (i.e., built in the 1950's). Although Building 385A is in deteriorated condition, it nevertheless retains its overall integrity in location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association to convey its individual significance to the MFHD. It remains as a contributing element to the MFHD.

The MFHD (1918-1945) has been the site of all major ordnance, weapons, and vehicle testing, proofing, and research at APG since 1918 and is currently being used for the same purpose. The overall layout and evolution of the Main Front is associated with three major periods of development: (1) World War I, 1917-1918; (2) inter-war permanent construction campaign, 1919-1940; and, (3) World War II expansion, 1941-1945.

Building 385A was one of seventeen structures associated with the Main Front's major building campaign during World War II to expand research and testing facilities to support the mobilization effort, and specifically to test and improve weapons and munitions being manufactured for service. This concrete weapons testing facility is one of the structures that is representative of the primary mission of APG. The depression firing mound was designed and constructed in December 1943 by Palmer and Lambdin (architect/engineer), C.J. Langenfelter & Sons (contractor), and the Corps of Engineers (architects). Until this point, all depression firing was conducted at the anti-aircraft Range. The structure was utilized as a depression firing mound/firing butt from 1943 to 1972. The majority of the structures at the Main Front, including this one, was built in the 1940s as part of APG's permanent construction program and was similar to their 1930s counterparts in construction method, materials, and architectural design. Building 385A is utilitarian with minimal ornamentation, distinguishing it from the brick warehouse facilities to the west. Guns were mounted temporarily on the firing mound for testing. Specifically, it was used as a firing position for towed end, self-propelled artillery. The guns would be fired down and directly into the sand-filled concrete structure/firing butt.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Inventory No. HA-2185

Best, Brooke V.

1995 *Main Front Historic District, United States Department of Interior, National Park Service, National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (draft)*. Prepared by R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc. Frederick, Maryland, for the U.S. Army Garrison Aberdeen Proving Ground, Maryland.

Directorate of Public Works

1982 *Historic American Buildings Survey/Historic American Engineering Record Inventory*. On file in Building E5771, Aberdeen Proving Ground, Maryland.

Slater, William J.

1942 *Historical Data of Aberdeen Proving Ground, Maryland, FY 1939-1943, Vol. II*.

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of surveyed property < 1.0 acre
Acreage of historical setting 21.27 acres
Quadrangle name Spesutie

Quadrangle scale: 1:24000

Verbal boundary description and justification

Building 385A is located approximately 300 feet south of Lanyard Road, at the intersection of Mulberry Point and Lanyard Roads in the Aberdeen Area of Aberdeen Proving Ground, Maryland.

11. Form Prepared by

name/title	Teresa Kaltenbacher (contractor for)		
organization	Lexatech Environmental Solutions	date	18 May 2009
street & number	600 Gladstone Avenue	telephone	410-436-7397
city or town	Baltimore	state	Maryland

The Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties was officially created by an Act of the Maryland Legislature to be found in the Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 41, Section 181 KA, 1974 supplement.

The survey and inventory are being prepared for information and record purposes only and do not constitute any infringement of individual property rights.

return to: Maryland Historical Trust
Maryland Department of Planning
100 Community Place
Crownsville, MD 21032-2023
410-514-7600



**Bldg. 385A,
Main Front Historic District
(HA-2185)
Aberdeen Area
Aberdeen Proving Ground
Spesutic Quadrangle, Maryland**

HA-2185

List of Views

Digital Photographic Recordation of Building 385A (HA-2185)

Depression Firing Mound/Firing Butt

Aberdeen Proving Ground, Maryland

Photographs taken by Terri Kaltenbacher (APG DSHE contractor)

24 February 2009

Exterior Views

1. HA-2185_2009-02-24_02: Perspective view of concrete firing butt looking northeast
- ~~2. HA-2185_2009-02-24_03: Perspective view of concrete firing butt looking northeast~~
3. HA-2185_2009-02-24_04: Perspective view looking north
4. HA-2185_2009-02-24_05: West wall looking SE
5. HA-2185_2009-02-24_06: East wall looking SW
6. HA-2185_2009-02-24_08: Perspective view of firing mound looking northeast

Interior Views

1. HA-2185_2009-02-24_01: Detail of firing butt interior
2. HA-2185_2009-02-24_07: Detail of firing butt interior

Ink and Paper Combination: HP Premium Plus High Gloss Photo Paper; Epson Ultra Chrome K3 ink

Printer: Epson Stylus Photo R2880

Photo Sleeves: Archival Methods LLC, polypropylene 3.6 mil archival bags with safety seal adhesive strip

Delkin Devices Archival Gold CD-R (300 year disc)



Building 385A

HA-2185-2009-02-24_04

Harford County, APG, MD

Terri Kaltenbacher

24 Feb 2009

view looking N

1 of 7



Building 385A

HA-2185-2009-02-24-02

Harford County, AP6, MD

Terri Kaltenbacher

24 Feb 2009

View looking NE
2 of 7



Building 385A

HA-2185-2009-02-24-06

Harford County, APG, MD

Terri Kaltenbacher

24 Feb 2009

View looking SW

3 of 7



Building 385A

HA-2185-2009-02-24-05

Harford County, AP61, MD

Terri Kaltenbacher

24 FEB 2009

view looking SE

4 of 7



Building 385A

HA-2185-2009-02-24-07

Harford County, APG, MD

Terri Kaltenbacher

24 Feb 2009

View inside firing butt
5 of 7



Building 385A

HA-2185-2009-02-24_01

Harford County, APG, MD

Terri Kaltenbacher

24 Feb 2009

View inside firing butt/roof
6 of 7



Building 385A

HA-2185-2009-02-24-08

Harford County, APG, MD

Terri Kaltenbacher

24 Feb 2009

View of firing mound looking NE
7 of 7